

ITEMS

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STUDIES IN SAMPLING UNDER THE COMMITTEE ON MEASUREMENT OF OPINION, ATTITUDES AND CONSUMER WANTS

by Frederick F. Stephan and Philip J. McCarthy

RAPID progress has been made during the last two decades in measuring attitudes, surveying opinion, and analyzing consumer wants. Improved sampling methods are a major part of this advance. They are both swelling the flow of significant data and sharpening their analysis. Their contributions are already numerous in social psychology, economics, political science, sociology, and many fields of practical application such as market research and agriculture. While further progress in sampling is to be expected, the time seems ripe to examine critically what has been accomplished and weld together in expository bulletins the fundamental facts and principles that are now available for use in research. This is being undertaken as the first project of the Committee on Measurement of Opinion, Attitudes and Consumer Wants established jointly by the National Research Council and the Social Science Research Council under the chairmanship of Samuel A. Stouffer of Harvard University.* The committee has received a grant from The Rockefeller Foundation for this work and expects to complete the project in the latter part of 1948.

The history of the development of modern sampling methods is itself of unusual interest to the social scientist. Before the day of Malthus and regular censuses, French statisticians made sample checks of the ratio of population to births in selected areas in order to esti-

mate the population of France from the birth registers. Crude estimates for the principal farm crops in the United States were obtained more than half a century ago from the reports of a sample of correspondents. In the last hundred years engineers and merchants developed various methods of sampling materials, coal, ore deposits, and manufactured goods. Economists took samples of prices to compute index numbers. Statistics of employment, wage rates, industrial production, sales, and other economic series were built up from samples of reporting firms. These methods rested on custom, common sense, and rule of thumb.

About twenty years ago the first substantial beginnings of modern sampling methods began to emerge from social surveys in England and America, agricultural experiments in England, America and India, and market research and engineering in America. Many instances of the progressive evolution of the techniques and their adjustment to particular needs might be cited. For example, in 1930, the SSRC sponsored the preparation of a detailed plan for a study of family consumption at different income levels; this plan contained a unique sampling procedure keyed to the research problems that were of central importance in the study. During the mid 1930's the WPA program included large-scale sample surveys of real property, work relief, unemployment, health, family income and expenditures, retail prices, and other subjects. At approximately the same time the Gallup, Roper, Crossley and other public opinion polls were launched with improved sampling methods based on quota controls. The Department of Agriculture and

* The other members of the committee are Samuel S. Wilks (vice-chairman), P. G. Agnew, Edward Battey, Hadley Cantril, Archibald M. Crossley, W. Edwards Deming, Robert F. Elder, George Gallup, Philip M. Hauser, Carl I. Hovland, Paul F. Lazarsfeld, Rensis Likert, D. B. Lucas, Elmo Roper, Walter A. Shewhart, Frank Stanton, C. L. Warwick.

Iowa State College started an intensive program of research on agricultural sampling after the Ames conference in 1936. The Census Bureau likewise made studies of sampling methods and used sampling procedures extensively in the 1940 census, especially to produce data needed for research on family characteristics, fertility, occupations, etc. Following these developments there came a rapid growth of sampling surveys by public and private organizations.

Throughout this period of rapid expansion, workers in some fields developed their sampling methods somewhat independently of the most recent developments in other fields. This condition arose naturally since the workers in a particular field were influenced primarily by those factors that were of peculiar importance in their own situations. As a result of this independent work on tailor-made sampling methods, many disagreements on facts and principles arose. Although there was some tendency to bring together these diverse lines of development, it was not adequate to produce agreement on essential points or to produce a synthesis of the results that had been achieved. In addition, misunderstandings arose from variations in terminology. The resultant confusion tended to obscure the great improvement that had been made on all sides.

The Committee on Measurement of Opinion, Attitudes and Consumer Wants initiated its studies of sampling by requesting its vice-chairman, Samuel S. Wilks of Princeton University, to make a preliminary survey of data available in the files of survey research agencies in order to find out whether the principal questions could be answered by a direct comparison of surveys that had been taken under essentially equivalent conditions, but by different sampling methods. This study was done in the early part of 1946 by Philip J. McCarthy under Mr. Wilks' direction and included inquiries of 19 survey agencies and similar research organizations. It revealed the fact that, apart from national surveys, there was so much variation in the questions asked, the populations sampled, the dates of the surveys, and other pertinent factors, that there was little likelihood of finding two strictly comparable surveys taken by different sampling methods that would provide a test of the relative reliability of these methods. Moreover, accurate check data to test the results of the surveys were lacking, especially on opinion and attitude questions (as distinguished from questions about objective facts). Consequently such comparisons as might be possible would show whether the two methods gave similar or different results but would not show which was the more reliable when the results differed.

An analysis of other approaches to the problem was also made, especially with respect to the possibility of

arranging with survey agencies in advance to include certain standard questions in future surveys and to make their surveys comparable in other ways. In addition, the possibility of experimental sampling in various forms was considered. While this study did not discover any rich deposits of data from previous surveys for a direct comparison of methods of sampling, it did provide basic information on the range of the methods currently in use in this field and it clarified the problems involved in analyzing the relative effectiveness of different sampling methods under various conditions and for various uses. From this study it was concluded that further progress must be based on advance planning for future surveys, not only with respect to possible direct comparisons but also with respect to the component parts of sampling survey procedure.

The cooperation and interest of survey organizations in the work of the committee contributed greatly to these and subsequent inquiries. In June, Frederick F. Stephan of Cornell University became director of the studies of sampling for the committee. Exploratory studies were undertaken to develop detailed procedures for the analysis of sampling methods on such factors as the component cost rates, accuracy and biases in selection of respondents, working rules and practices employed by interviewers, qualifications required for interviewing, variability of interviewer performance, selection of appropriate units of sampling, use of prior information in designing samples, and techniques of estimation from sample data. Further work was done on the possibilities of artificial experiments with data selected to approximate actual sampling situations.

A conference of sampling experts, held at the New York office of the SSRC in October 1946 to discuss the tentative program that had been outlined in the course of these studies, contributed substantially to the development of the program and brought to light a number of significant experimental studies bearing on the problems. This group continues to serve as advisers to the committee's staff for the project.

The preparatory work led to a number of specific studies that are now under way. They include:

- (a) Analysis of the fundamental principles that underlie various methods of sampling used in surveys of opinion, attitudes, wants, and other human variables
- (b) Description and comparison of the principal sampling systems in current use; conferences with survey and research agencies
- (c) Inquiries to determine how interviewers operate in fulfilling their assignments, including techniques or methods they develop more or less spontaneously, in the course of their experience, to solve problems they encounter

- (d) Comparison of the characteristics of respondents selected in the same city by two or more interviewers with similar assignments
- (e) Analysis of time required for interviewing and for travel between interviews under various conditions
- (f) Study of families that refused to be interviewed or were not at home when the interviewer called, to determine the effect of these losses and the value of making repeated "call-backs," and analysis of data on the daily cycle of absence from home
- (g) Study of the geography and human ecology of cities and rural areas to determine how knowledge of the spatial distribution of various kinds of people can be used to improve sampling methods
- (h) Systematic collection of data on the variability of typical opinion variables and other characteristics that are pertinent to planning a sampling survey
- (i) Preparation of consistent terminology for the description of sampling methods
- (j) Analysis of certain tests and experimental comparisons of sampling methods recently made by survey agencies and preparation of plans for further experiments.

The results of these and related studies will be combined in the report of the project. This report will not only be an exposition of sampling methods as they have been developed to date but will also discuss systematically the considerations which must be taken into account when choosing a sampling method for a particular situation. An outline of problems for further research will be included with suggestions for obtaining information in the course of regular surveys that will lead to further improvements.

Closely related to the studies of sampling are proposed studies of interviewing processes and repeated surveys of the same panel of respondents. Plans for these projects are being worked out so that each will contribute effec-

tively to the others and the results will fit together in the broader field of survey methods.

"Why should anyone spend time studying these details of sampling methods?" is a question many ask. The answer may be given in two directions of interest to social scientists. First, sampling surveys are providing a rapidly growing volume of data of value to social science, both in its applications and in empirical tests of theory. For example, sample surveys have played a prominent part in the studies of many of the SSRC committees, notably at the present time in those of the Committees on Analysis of Experience of the War Department Research Branch, the Public Library Inquiry, and the Social Aspects of Atomic Energy. Improvements in sampling methods will yield better data and, by reducing costs, more data for research. Moreover, the increasingly greater needs of the social sciences for data can only be met by extensive resort to sampling methods. Second, the problems of sampling methodology reach out into the social sciences for solution and ultimately involve some of the central problems of social science: the psychology of choice and of personal interaction in the interview, the sociology of urban and rural ecology, the economics of cost analysis and the optimum combination of factors in productive enterprises, the stability and distribution of public opinion and related aspects of political behavior, and the variations and associations of cultural traits. Ultimately, the appraisal of different methods rests on principles of valuation and rational behavior. More concretely, the problems of management, selection and training of personnel, design and testing of inquiries, and utilization of survey results are affected by, and in turn affect, the more definitely statistical phases of survey procedure. Here one finds the social sciences interrelated and theory joined with practice.

THE "BOOKS FOR EUROPE" PROGRAM

by Philip E. Mosely

AS ONE country after another was liberated in World War II the first word which came back, whether from local social scientists who had survived the deluge or from American colleagues, the latter usually in uniform, was a cry for books. "We have been cut off all these years. We want to know what you have been doing. But we have no way of getting American books."

Despite the physical hardships of liberation, which were often more severe than those of occupation, intense activity has been devoted everywhere to the revival of teaching in the social sciences and to the preparation of a new university generation to replace the "lost genera-

tions" of the war years. Thoughts have turned again to research projects, postponed or carried on furtively during the occupation. Each country has faced new problems in the reconstruction of its political and economic life, and social scientists, too few in numbers and dispersed by Nazi oppression, have attempted to answer some of the questions posed to them in the process. For each of these uses knowledge of recent American research in the social sciences has been eagerly sought.

As a modest contribution toward meeting this great need, the Social Science Research Council, with the generous support of The Rockefeller Foundation, de-

cided to devote its effort to supplying the libraries of selected European universities and research institutions with collections of studies in the social sciences which had been published in this country during the war years. Obviously, the large-scale replacement of devastated and dispersed collections was beyond its means; its best help, it was felt, would be to provide promptly a small working collection of important recent studies which, taken together, would assist European scholars to come abreast of the more important lines of work recently pursued on this side of the Atlantic.

The selection of the more significant books published in the United States between 1939 and 1945 was no small task in itself. With the enthusiastic cooperation of scholars in each of the fields represented in the Council, Thorsten Sellin of the University of Pennsylvania carried through the compilation of the master lists; the sincere thanks of the Council are due to the scholars who gave generously of their time and effort for this purpose. Numerous requests from libraries and scholars for these lists have been filled by the Council.

A first order for forty sets of two hundred and fifty volumes each was placed in the spring of 1946; and the first part of the order, consisting of thirty-four cases, was shipped in August. In part because of wartime conditions in publishing, some eighty items in the original list were reported as out-of-print, and substitutions were made from the larger master list to bring the total of the first shipment up to two hundred and fifty volumes. Eighty-six cases were then shipped between late September and the end of the year, bringing the total of the original shipment to ten thousand volumes, or one hundred and twenty cases. Shipments to certain countries which could not be reached by private shipping routes were undertaken by UNRRA, the Department of State, and relief organizations. In addition, some nine hundred volumes which were received in broken lots after the main bulk of the shipments had been packed were sent by book post to selected institutions in January and February 1947.

The choice of the recipient institutions was carried out with the advice of numerous American scholars and after consultation with the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State and with the cultural counsellors representing the countries selected. Only those countries which had been completely under German occupation were included, although suggestions for inclusion of institutions in the Philippines, Sweden, Palestine, Spain, Turkey and Latin America were received. Since all branches of the social sciences were represented in the selection of books, institutions specializing in a single field could not be included in the list. In general, the standing of the institution, the

size of the academic constituency to be served, and the geographical distribution of the recipient institutions were determining factors. Germany, where the problem of academic reconstruction is receiving the attention of government agencies possessed of large resources, was not included in the program, but the countries which had taken part willingly or unwillingly in the war on the side of Germany were included. The forty recipients are distributed among fifteen countries: six are located in France, five in Italy, four in the Netherlands, three each in Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, two each in Austria, Denmark, Greece, Norway and Rumania, and one each in Finland, Hungary and Bulgaria.

The response of the recipients to the donations has been uniformly enthusiastic. The Rector of the University of Louvain writes: "Please accept our very sincere and grateful thanks for this further consignment; these books are proving to be very useful and widely read by our students." The Prorector of the University of Warsaw writes: "For this gift we return affectionate thanks. It is a very efficient help for us, who are coming across the greatest difficulties in the scientific work. Poles know how to appreciate a true and disinterested help of American institutions . . ." From the Rector of the University of Graz: "I express the warmest thanks of the University of Graz for the generous gift you make by sending the 250 volumes of publications which are urgently needed in our library. They will help to re-educate our youth in the world wide ideas after such a long time of darkness." In a moving letter the Rector of the University of Rome asks the Council to express to the American people and in particular to The Rockefeller Foundation "the gratitude of all Italian scholars for the splendid donation which opens for us new possibilities for study in the field of democratic institutions." The Rector of the Slovak University at Bratislava has generously offered in exchange to donate a group of rare duplicates from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. This enthusiastic response to the initiative of the Council has more than compensated for the momentary perplexities arising from changing rules and schedules of shipment, from shipping strikes and other complications which have beset the carrying out of the Council's program.

In addition to the original shipment which was sent to all recipients in 1946, a supplementary list of four hundred and ninety items has been sent to each institution, with an invitation to select one hundred and fifty items from it. This additional selection is designed to enable each institution to strengthen its collection in particular fields of interest, e.g., in international eco-

nomics or rural sociology, in social psychology or labor problems, and so forth. Twenty-one institutions have sent in their supplementary requests, including all the recipients in the Netherlands, Belgium, Norway, Finland, Austria and Hungary and half of those located in France, Italy, Greece, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. The first fourteen orders, grouped together for economy of ordering and shipping, were placed in January and shipped at the end of April. A second group of orders will go forward shortly and it is hoped that all the orders will be placed by September first. In each case all one hundred and fifty items have been ordered for each institution; as many of these books as are in print are then sent without attempting to equalize the shrinkages which arise from the exhaustion of particular items.

Until late August 1946 the program was under the direction of Thorsten Sellin and the most laborious part of the program was completed during that period, including the preparation of the master lists, the selection of all but a few of the recipient institutions, and the ordering of the basic shipment of ten thousand books. Since September 1946 supervision of the program has been in the hands of Philip E. Mosely of Columbia University.

The experience of handling the "Books for Europe" program suggests certain tentative conclusions concerning the problem of international scientific communica-

tion in peacetime as well as during the aftermath of a destructive war. We are all aware of the lag in scientific communication with our own colleagues working in other social sciences. This lag is multiplied in our communications with scientists of most other countries. In going over a long list of scientific titles it is difficult for the scholar abroad or in this country to decide which are the significant items which advance knowledge of content or method. Perhaps the only solution lies in more frequent periodic review of important new work in each field of the social sciences. Such assessments of scientific effort are usually viewed as a "chore" by scholars. Yet, if carried out more often and from a variety of viewpoints, they can do a great deal to clarify the main lines of scientific endeavor, to the advantage of fellow social scientists both in this country and abroad. Similar assessments of work in the social sciences abroad would help to make the process of clarification reciprocal. If the sense of a world community of science is to extend across frontiers the transmission of scientific experience cannot be left to the occasional or accidental enterprise of a few inquiring individuals. The importance of increasing the speed and sureness of international scientific communication has again been brought to the fore as a by-product of the Council's program of postwar assistance to the principal social science libraries of liberated Europe.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY INQUIRY

by Robert D. Leigh

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY INQUIRY had its origin in a proposal from the American Library Association that the Social Science Research Council conduct a thorough and comprehensive study of the American free public library. The proposal specified that the appraisal be "in sociological, cultural and human terms . . . of the extent to which the libraries are achieving their objectives" and an assessment "of the public library's actual and potential contribution to American society."

The Carnegie Corporation of New York has granted \$175,000 to the Council for such a study to be made in accordance with plans developed by the following committee which has now been given continuing responsibility for conduct of the project: Robert D. Leigh (chairman), director of the Inquiry; Ralph A. Beals, Director of the New York Public Library; J. Frederic Dewhurst, Economist, Twentieth Century Fund; Donald G. Marquis, Chairman of the Department of Psy-

chology, University of Michigan; Mary U. Rothrock, TVA Specialist in Library Service and President of the American Library Association; Richard H. Shryock, Department of History, University of Pennsylvania and Acting Director of the American Council of Learned Societies; Malcolm Willey, Vice President of the University of Minnesota.

The Inquiry began on March 1 and is planned for two years' duration. It will terminate in a general, critical, evaluative report written by the director, based upon studies by staff members and agencies commissioned to carry on particular inquiries, and subjected in the process of preparation to the advice and criticism of the other members of the committee. Some of the staff studies may also be separately published, if recommended to the committee by the director and approved by the Council.

So far as possible the Inquiry will use the techniques

and accumulated experience of social scientists gained in appraising the evolution, functioning, trends, and possibilities of other social institutions. The library will be examined partly in terms of its internal processes and problems. There will be an analysis of library personnel problems by a personnel expert; an analysis of library processes by an industrial (paper-work) engineer; of library finance by an expert in public finance; and of the evolution and relationship of library management to overhead trustee, municipal, regional, and national controls by an expert in the field of political-administrative processes. These four special studies will proceed extensively by examination and interpretation of existing published materials in each field, and by interviews with leading library practitioners throughout the country. Intensively, they will proceed by examination of materials and by interviews in twenty or more communities carefully selected so as to constitute a sample of communities of different population size, ranging from sparsely settled rural areas to metropolitan urban centers, and of the five or six major socioeconomic regions of the country. Ten of the twenty communities will be selected as having libraries with expanded facilities and a reputation for leadership. These will be matched by another ten without such facilities or reputation.

Another series of studies will analyze the library in the community as one of several pieces of institutional machinery performing the major function of enlightenment and recreation (in the term's stricter meaning) in American society. A major project here will be controlled questioning of a carefully selected sample of citizens, to be conducted by the University of Michigan Survey Research Center. The purpose is to identify the kinds of persons who use the library and who do

not use it, what they use the library for, where different groups in the community turn when they want information or guidance on public affairs, problems of occupation, child care, etc. This will be supplemented by interviews with librarians and community leaders, and by examination of studies already made in the field. The committee in charge, supplemented by persons coopted for conference because of their special background or social insight, will attempt to define by comparative institutional and historical analysis the general hypotheses of the Inquiry and objectives of the library in the American community.

A third series of projects, carried on largely by the method of interview and use of participant-observers, will analyze the relation of the library to the recent and rapid development of commercial machinery for production and distribution of information and ideas—specifically, inexpensive magazines, low-cost books, book-of-the-month clubs, commercial lending libraries, radio, documentary and fictional films, broadcast facsimile and television. These studies of the relation of the library to its commercial sources and competitors start with the hypothesis that we have moved gradually into a world of information abundance strikingly different from the world of scarce and expensive books and periodicals which led to the emergence of the institution of the free public library.

The purpose of the Inquiry is to provide a reliable picture of library trends, objectives, structure, present functioning, unfilled needs, and alternative possibilities for development. Such a picture is intended to serve as a useful aid to librarians, library boards, public officials, foundations and other donors, and citizens concerned with the function of general enlightenment, in their framing of policies for the postwar decades.

COMMITTEE BRIEFS

ECONOMIC HISTORY

Arthur H. Cole (chairman), Earl J. Hamilton, Herbert Heaton, John G. B. Hutchins, Harold A. Innis, Leland H. Jenks, Edward C. Kirkland, Frederic C. Lane, Robert Warren.

Establishment of a three-year program of fellowships for advanced graduate study and training for research in economic history has just been announced by the committee. It has long been seriously concerned with the need for reducing the current scarcity of able young personnel in its field. The plan to award about six special fellowships during each of the next three academic years is an outgrowth of this

concern and of the committee's recognition that an exceptionally prolonged period of training is usually required for attainment of a high degree of competence in a cross-disciplinary field. Students of outstanding ability in the United States and Canada, who have completed at least one year of graduate study and whose major interest is research in economic history, will be eligible for awards for work on doctoral dissertations in any of the committee's four areas of concentration: the role of government in American economic development, the comparable role of entrepreneurship, corporation history, and the history of American banking. Inquiries as to details of the fellowship program may be addressed to the chairman of the commit-

tee, Box 37, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts; requests for applications should be sent to Miss Laura Barrett at the New York office of the Council.

Commonwealth: A Study of the Role of Government in the American Economy: Massachusetts, 1774-1861 by Oscar and Mary F. Handlin has just been published by the New York University Press. A report on the corresponding case study of politico-economic thought and activity in Pennsylvania by Louis Hartz of Harvard University is ready for the press. The third major publication of the committee will be a volume by Warren C. Scoville of the University of California at Los Angeles on entrepreneurial factors in the American glass industry, with special reference to the Libbey-Owens developments at Toledo. This manuscript is also essentially ready for printing.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS AND RESEARCH

James W. Fesler (chairman), Patterson H. French, Lincoln Gordon, Richard B. Heflebower, Louis C. Hunter, Lester S. Kellogg, Harold B. Rowe, T. J. Woofter, Jr.

Through the cooperation of committees in the American Library Association, the Association of Research Libraries, the Library of Congress, the National Research Council and the Social Science Research Council, a Documents Expediting Project was established in the Library of Congress last autumn. Funds were provided by interested libraries and by the two Councils; space and equipment were provided by the Library of Congress. Mr. Bart Greenwood, who had been with the government document survey of the Ethnogeographic Board, was placed in charge of the Project. He has worked with all committees interested in the declassification and distribution of war documents. His systematic visits to government agencies have been instrumental in bringing about the declassification and distribution of about 2,000 titles consisting of a much larger number of individual items. Among these are materials of the former OSS, of the Army and Navy civil affairs units, and of other war agencies. Forty-five university and other research libraries which have participated in the financing have been recipients of copies of materials thus obtained and whenever possible copies have also been sent to other government depository libraries. It is hoped that it will be possible to arrange continuation of the Project's activities through the coming year. Inquiries concerning the salvage of government war documents of particular interest to social scientists will be welcomed by the Council's Washington Office, which will have these handled by the Project insofar as available facilities permit.

GOVERNMENT STATISTICS

Appointment of an ad hoc committee to watch developments in government affecting social statistics, and to plan any appropriate action with respect to maintaining the flow of government data in the social sciences, was approved by the Council at its meeting on March 30. While this action was taken largely in response to the current drastic and

often seemingly unselective curtailment of the appropriations for federal statistical agencies, it was also in part an expression of a widely held opinion that the time is approaching when a body similar to the former Committee on Government Statistics and Information Services should be constituted to reappraise the scope and quality of federal statistical collection and analysis. A relevant factor is the action of the American Statistical Association last January directing its officers to appoint a Committee on Statistical Standards whose functions should be:

"A—To provide a tribunal to render opinions and recommendations on controversial issues relating to statistical procedure and presentation of statistical material.

B—Develop a list of minimum standards for published statistical materials.

C—Upon request from governmental bodies, review actual or proposed undertakings and make recommendations relative to standards."

The membership of the Council's committee and the scope of its operations will be determined in consultation with the American Statistical Association.

HOUSING RESEARCH

Richard U. Ratcliff (chairman), Howard G. Brunsman, Nicholas J. Demerath, Ernest M. Fisher, John M. Gaus, Robert B. Mitchell, Arthur M. Weimer, Louis Wirth, Coleman Woodbury; *staff*, Gerald Breese.

The Rockefeller Foundation has granted the Council \$45,000 for a three-year program of planning and promotion of research in the field of housing. This fund will enable the Council to carry out the recommendations submitted by an exploratory committee last July after completion of a six-months' survey of the field. Because of the almost complete lack of authenticated knowledge and theory concerning social and economic aspects of housing, combined with the pressing nature of current housing problems, the exploratory committee recommended that the Council establish a continuing committee in the field to determine specific research needs, promote adequate training of personnel, and encourage and facilitate the conduct of research through the preparation and publication of necessary planning materials, and through provision of advisory and informational services. Gerald Breese of the University of Chicago, a Fellow of the Council under the demobilization award program, has been engaged as committee staff and will begin work in late summer.

LABOR MARKET RESEARCH

J. Douglas Brown (chairman), E. Wight Bakke, Philip M. Hauser, Clark Kerr, Gladys L. Palmer, Carroll L. Shartle, Dale Yoder; *staff*, Paul Webbink.

A conference on wage research was held under the committee's auspices at the Yale University Labor and Management Center on April 4-5. Under the guidance of a subcommittee consisting of John T. Dunlop, Richard A. Lester, Charles A. Myers and Lloyd G. Reynolds, the conference considered the sources and adequacy of wage data, the behavior of wage rates and earnings, concepts entering into explanations of the behavior of wages, and techniques for future research. A summary of the discussion has been distributed to the participants and others for critical review. It will be discussed at one of the sessions of the annual conference on industrial relations research and training on May 22-23, under the sponsorship of the committee and the University of Minnesota, and may be published later in pamphlet form. The four members of the planning group have been formally designated as a Subcommittee on Wage Research, to consider other useful steps which might be taken during the coming year and to organize a second conference some time next winter.

PACIFIC COAST COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY AND AREA RESEARCH

Robert Tryon (chairman), Leonard Bloom, Allen Edwards, Calvin Schmid, Eshrev Shevsky, Paul Wallin.

This committee was established in March in recognition of the keen interest in community and local area research on the West Coast, and of the desire of widely scattered workers to meet for discussion of current projects and further planning with the aid of each other's experience and technical knowledge. This is the fourth special committee of the Council organized on a regional basis; Pacific Coast Committees on Labor Market Research, Price Policies, and Social Statistics are all maintained under the general supervision of Harold E. Jones, Pacific Coast representative of the Council.

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT: SUBCOMMITTEE ON ADJUSTMENT IN OLD AGE

Robert J. Havighurst (chairman), E. W. Burgess, J. McVicker Hunt, Robert R. Sears, Clark Tibbitts; *staff*, Glen Heathers.

Otto Pollak of the University of Pennsylvania Department of Sociology has been engaged to revise the research planning memorandum "Social Adjustment in Old Age," issued by the subcommittee in tentative form in 1946. This memorandum discusses a variety of approaches to research on old age and offers suggestions for relating the research activities of members of the several social science disciplines.

Since the field of research on social adjustment in old age is quite new, and since there is need for better communication among research workers in the field, the subcommittee has decided to prepare a bulletin surveying research activities and interests in this area at the various universities and at community research agencies. In order to obtain infor-

mation for this bulletin, an inquiry is being directed to the various universities and community organizations where old age research may be under way or contemplated.

The subcommittee has given considerable attention to planning a pilot study of aspects of adjustment to old age in a community of about 10,000 inhabitants and its environs, which will permit consideration of both urban and rural factors. This study is intended to provide an overview of the types and frequencies of problems of old people in our society, and of the ways in which they respond to these problems. The subcommittee is exploring the possibility that such a study may actually be undertaken at one of the universities in the near future.

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Winfield Riefler (chairman), Bernard Brodie, Rensis Likert, Jacob Marschak, Frank Notestein, William F. Ogburn, Isador I. Rabi, Henry D. Smyth; *staff*, Ansley J. Coale.

A preliminary report on public reactions to the use of the atomic bomb, as revealed in extensive and intensive opinion surveys made immediately before and after the Navy's Operation Crossroads, has been completed and an interpretive summary is scheduled for early publication. These surveys were focused particularly upon the effects of the Bikini experiments on attitudes concerning international relations. The project was sponsored by Cornell University at the committee's instigation and directed by Leonard S. Cottrell, Jr. National cross-section samples of the population were questioned in each type of survey. Richard S. Crutchfield of Swarthmore College supervised the extensive surveys and has analyzed the resulting data. A comparable analysis of the responses obtained by intensive interviewing methods has been prepared by Angus Campbell and Patricia Woodward of the University of Michigan. Mr. Campbell supervised the intensive surveys and the field work was done by the Survey Research Center, directed by Rensis Likert.

Another study promoted by the committee, an investigation of economic aspects of atomic energy as a source of industrial power, is nearing completion. This study is sponsored by the Cowles Commission for Research in Economics at the University of Chicago and directed by Jacob Marschak and Sam H. Shurr. A report of the project, now in preparation, deals with comparative costs of atomic and non-atomic power throughout the world, possible economic effects of atomic power on various industries of major importance, implications for the industrial development of backward areas, and the possible impact upon the economy of the United States.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL

Raymond D. Thomas (chairman), James W. Martin, Roscoe C. Martin, Charles I. Mosier, Frank L. Owsley, T. Lynn Smith, Rupert B. Vance.

A conference on research on problems of urbanization in the South was sponsored by the committee at Edgewater Park, Mississippi on April 18-19 to discuss the projected contributions of some fifteen social scientists to a volume on the urban South. In addition to committee members the participants included E. W. Burgess of the University of Chicago and Kingsley Davis of Princeton University. This conference completed the work of the committee which has been discontinued after eighteen years of operation.

WAR STUDIES

Roy F. Nichols (chairman), Shepard B. Clough (executive secretary), James P. Baxter, 3rd, Pendleton Herring, Paul T. Homan, John A. Krout, Dael L. Wolffe, Donald Young, Ralph A. Young.

In April the committee's executive secretary spent a week in Washington surveying the status of government war history projects and related activities which are in danger of termination because of congressional reduction of budgets. His report was presented at a meeting of the committee on

May 9, and efforts are being made to aid in the salvaging of worthy projects which are well advanced.

WORLD AREA RESEARCH

Robert B. Hall (chairman), Ralph L. Beals, Wendell C. Bennett, W. Norman Brown, Donald C. McKay, Geroid T. Robinson, Walter L. Wright, Jr.

At a meeting in New Haven on May 11 the committee examined various ways in which the techniques developed by the Cross-Cultural Survey of the Yale University Department of Anthropology and the Institute of Human Relations might be extended to meet problems which are being encountered by area research centers in organizing extensive bodies of materials. Consideration was given to plans for establishing closer relations between the world area research centers which are being created in various universities, and for the appointment of a Pacific Coast world area research committee under the chairmanship of Ralph L. Beals.

PERSONNEL

RESEARCH TRAINING FELLOWSHIPS

At a two-day meeting on April 25-26 the Committee on Social Science Personnel considered 105 applications for research training fellowships, which had been received since its January meeting, and made the following 22 appointments:

John J. Adair, Ph.B. University of Wisconsin 1938, Ph.D. candidate University of New Mexico, Anthropology, for a study of the effect of the returned Zuni veterans of World War II on the culture of their pueblo

Morris A. Adelman, B.S.S. College of the City of New York 1938, Ph.D. candidate Harvard University, Economics, for a study of dominance in inter-firm bargaining with special reference to the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company

Robert I. Crane, M.A. American University 1943, Ph.D. candidate Yale University, History, for research and preparation of a dissertation on the Indian National Congress as a socio-historical movement

Morton H. Fried, B.S.S. College of the City of New York 1942, Ph.D. candidate Columbia University, Anthropology, for a community study in Eastern China of the cultural reaction to new political and economic pressures from outside the community

John M. Goggin, M.A. Yale University 1946, Ph.D. candidate Yale University, Anthropology, for an analysis of cultural development in prehistoric Florida

Neal Gross, Ph.D. Iowa State College 1946, Rural Sociology, for training in the newer research techniques applicable in rural sociological research

Louis Guttman, Ph.D. University of Minnesota 1942, Sociology, for field training in Palestine in research on social attitudes

Norman M. Kaplan, B.A. University of Chicago 1939, Ph.D. candidate University of Chicago, Economics, for a study of the allocation of resources in the Soviet economic system

William W. Kaufmann, M.A. Yale University 1947, Ph.D. candidate Yale University, International Relations, for completion of a doctoral dissertation on British policy and the independence of Latin America, 1804-28

Lawrence R. Klein, Ph.D. Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1944, Economics, for study of economic planning in Norway

Helen Sullivan Mims, M.A. Cornell University 1928, Ph.D. candidate Cornell University, History and Sociology, for completion of a dissertation on Spanish social organization in its relation to the democratic tradition

John C. Pelzel, M.A. Harvard University 1941, Ph.D. candidate Harvard University, Anthropology, for a study of status and role in a restricted area of Japan

Russell E. F. Planck, B.A. Seton Hall College 1941, Ph.D. candidate Columbia University, History, for a study of public opinion on major internal political

issues in postwar France and its relation to electoral returns

Eugene V. Schneider, B.A. State Teachers College of New Jersey 1942, Ph.D. candidate Harvard University, Sociology, for research and preparation of a dissertation on the sources and social foundations of the "liberal" tradition in American life

William L. Spalding, Jr., M.A. Harvard University 1941, Ph.D. candidate Cornell University, History, for preparation of a dissertation on the development of imperialistic tendencies within the German Social Democratic Party, 1914-18

Edward A. Suchman, M.A. Cornell University 1937, Ph.D. candidate Columbia University, Sociology, for study of public opinion polling methods and their applications

Philip J. Thair, M.Sc. University of Saskatchewan 1944, Ph.D. candidate Iowa State College, Agricultural Economics, for study of the relationships of agriculture to national and world economies

Arthur E. Tiedemann, M.S.S. College of the City of New York 1943, Ph.D. candidate Columbia University, History, for training in linguistic skills and research techniques requisite for advanced work in East Asiatic studies

Kenneth E. R. Tiedke, M.A. University of Wisconsin 1939, Ph.D. candidate Columbia University, Anthropology, for an intensive survey of a Dakota Sioux Indian community and an adjacent white group as a test of this technique in studying aspects of social structure

Ralph H. Turner, M.A. University of Southern California 1942, Ph.D. candidate University of Chicago, Sociology, for study and preparation of a dissertation on patterns of Negro-white relationships in labor unions in Chicago

Theodore H. Von Laue, Ph.D. Princeton University 1944, History, for study at the Russian Institute of Columbia University

Ralph C. Wood, M.A. Wesleyan University 1935, Ph.D. candidate Columbia University, Economics, for preparation of a dissertation on problems of theory and policy in unilateral economic development

The committee also granted extensions of demobilization and other awards made during 1945-46 to the following 8 candidates for the Ph.D. degree:

David F. Aberle, Harvard University

Kenneth L. Bachman, Harvard University

Robert B. Dishman, Princeton University

Jacob C. Hurewitz, Columbia University

Nobutaka Ike, Johns Hopkins University

Glenn L. Johnson, Michigan State College

Martin Kriesberg, Harvard University

Alexander S. Vucinich, Columbia University

The members of the committee in charge of these awards are Leonard S. Cottrell, Jr. (chairman), Wendell C. Bennett, Glen Heathers, Philip E. Mosely, Elbridge Sibley, and

Paul Webbink. Miss Laura Barrett is secretary to the committee and all inquiries concerning fellowships should be addressed to her.

GRANTS-IN-AID

The Committee on Grants-in-Aid—Blair Stewart (chairman), Paul W. Gates, Charles S. Hyneman, Robert R. Sears, and Kimball Young—held its annual meeting on March 22, and considered 65 applications for aid in the completion of research projects currently under way. Awards were made to the following 24 social scientists:

Leonard Bloom, Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of California at Los Angeles, for research on a typology of Japanese-American families, their differential adaptations to evacuation and relocation, and the resettlement of Japanese Americans in the Los Angeles area

Lamberto Borghi, New York City, for a history of education in modern Italy

Eberhard F. Bruck, Research Associate in Law, Harvard University, for a history of the migration of a religious idea through the laws of the Eastern and Western world

Raymond B. Cattell, Research Professor, University of Illinois, for testing a new theoretical foundation and practical technique for social attitude measurement

John W. Coulter, Professor of Geography, University of Cincinnati, for a study of the island of Ireland since its division into two governments in 1921

Frederick H. Cramer, Associate Professor of History, Mt. Holyoke College, for study of the influence of the sciences in Roman life and law

Dorothy G. Fowler, Assistant Professor of History, Hunter College, for a study of the life and times of John C. Spooner, United States Senator from Wisconsin 1885-91, 1897-1907

E. Franklin Frazier, Professor of Sociology, Howard University, for research on patterns of race relations with reference to economic and sociological factors in the Caribbean area

Leo Gershoy, Professor of History, New York University, for an analysis of events preceding and during the Vichy regime with particular emphasis on the influence of Marshal Petain

Oscar Handlin, Assistant Professor of Social Science, Harvard University, for study of the cultural effects of separation upon emigrants to the United States

Lawrence A. Harper, Associate Professor of American History, University of California, for an economic history of the Thirteen Colonies with special reference to the relative effectiveness of social planning and private enterprise

Helmut Hirsch, Assistant Professor of History, Roosevelt College, for collection of data on the international government of the Saar Territory and completion of a volume entitled "Pioneer in International Government"

August B. Hollingshead, Associate Professor of Sociology, Indiana University, for analysis of the relationships between class position and adolescent behavior

Richard J. Hooker, Associate Professor of History, Roosevelt College, for study of the South Carolina frontier, 1766-72

Oscar Jaszi, Professor Emeritus of Political Science, Oberlin College, for research on recent social and political changes in the Danubian countries and their probable consequences

Josef L. Kunz, Professor of International Law, University of Toledo, for a study of Latin American philosophy of law in the twentieth century

Fritz Machlup, Professor of Economics, University of Buffalo, for analysis of the economics of the patent system

John W. Masland, Professor of Government, Dartmouth College, for analysis of materials on certain aspects of the occupation of Japan

Neil A. McNall, Instructor in History, State Teachers College, Albany, for an investigation of mortgage indebtedness of farmers, and of mortgage loan activities of investors in the Genesee Valley 1835-60

Saul Rosenzweig, Chief Psychologist, Western State Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, for construction of a children's form of the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study

Joseph A. Russell, Associate Professor of Geography, Syracuse University, for analysis of data on the industrial geography of the Ford Motor Company

Graham H. Stuart, Professor of Political Science, Stanford University, for preparation of a volume on the history, organization, and work of the Department of State

Heinz Werner, Assistant Professor of Psychology, Brooklyn College, for experimental studies of semantic and communicative aspects of language behavior

Theresa Wolfson, Associate Professor of Economics, Brooklyn College, for study of the changing philosophy of the American labor movement

The Council's grant-in-aid program has been operated since 1926 for the purpose of encouraging research by mature scholars who do not have access to adequate funds for the support of sizable projects. Grants are usually limited to \$1,000 for completion of well organized studies upon which considerable progress has been made. Inquiries as to applications for aid in 1948-49 should be addressed to Miss Laura Barrett at the New York office of the Council.

SOUTHERN GRANTS-IN-AID

Since 1931 a small fund has been made available for the award of grants-in-aid of research by social scientists in Southern states. These grants have been administered by a subcommittee of the Southern Regional Committee of the Council. In March this group considered 11 applications and made 7 awards to the following scholars:

Thomas B. Alexander, Instructor in History and Government, Clemson College, for a study of the political, and particularly pertinent social and economic, phases of the Reconstruction Period in Tennessee

Louis K. Brandt, Professor of Economics, University of Mississippi, for an analysis of fees and taxes of domestic corporations in southeastern states, with special emphasis on Mississippi

Berlin B. Chapman, Associate Professor of History, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, for a history of federal management of lands in the Cherokee Outlet from 1803 to 1907

Vernon Davies, Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Mississippi, for a survey and analysis of demographic factors related to health needs in Mississippi State Hospital Districts

Robert B. Holtman, Assistant Professor of History, Louisiana State University, for analysis of the use of historical references in German and Italian radio broadcasts during the war

Weymouth T. Jordan, Research Professor of History, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, for a social history of Mobile during the 1850's

James W. Silver, Head, Department of History, University of Mississippi, for research on public opinion in the Confederacy

APPOINTMENTS TO COUNCIL COMMITTEES

Leland Spencer of Cornell University has accepted appointment to the Committee on Agricultural Marketing Research. The members previously appointed are Frederick V. Waugh (chairman), John D. Black, A. C. Hoffman, Theodore W. Schultz, H. M. Southworth, F. J. Welch, and H. R. Wellman.

Roy W. Jastram of Stanford University has been made chairman of the Pacific Coast Committee on Price Policies, succeeding Ralph Cassady, Jr., and Leonard A. Doyle of the University of California has been added to the committee. The other members are J. S. Bain, E. T. Grether, John A. Guthrie, Vernon H. Mund, and R. B. Pettengill.

DIRECTORS OF THE COUNCIL

Norman S. Buchanan who was named by the American Economic Association as a director of the Council for the three-year term 1946-48 resigned as of April 1. Mr. Buchanan has been appointed Assistant Director in the Social Sciences on the staff of The Rockefeller Foundation and is representing that division of the Foundation in the European area. The AEA has designated Blair Stewart of Reed College to succeed Mr. Buchanan on the Council's board of directors.

Donald Young, who became Executive Director of the Council on October 1, 1945, has accepted appointment as General Director of the Russell Sage Foundation to become effective upon expiration of his term as Executive Director of the Council, on October 1, 1948.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

SSRC BULLETINS AND PAMPHLETS

Labor Force Definition and Measurement: Recent Experience in the United States, Bulletin 56, prepared by Louis J. Ducoff and Margaret J. Hagood for the Subcommittee on Labor Force Statistics of the Committee on Labor Market Research. March 1947. Pp. 144. \$1.00.

Research Planning Memorandum on Labor Mobility, Pamphlet 2, by Gladys L. Palmer. April 1947. Pp. 28. 25 cents.

Area Studies: With Special Reference to Their Implications for Research in the Social Sciences, Pamphlet 3, by Robert B. Hall. May 1947. Pp. 96. \$1.00.

Survey of Objective Studies of Psychoanalytic Concepts, Bulletin 51, by Robert R. Sears. 1943; second printing May 1947 (photolitho-printed reproduction). Pp. 170. \$1.25.

The Reduction of Intergroup Tensions: A Survey of Research on Problems of Ethnic, Racial, and Religious Group Relations, Bulletin 57, by Robin M. Williams, Jr. In press. Pp. c. 160. \$1.75.

All numbers in the Council's bulletin and pamphlet series are distributed from the New York office of the Council.

OTHER COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS

The Problem of Reducing Vulnerability to Atomic Bombs by Ansley J. Coale. Prepared under the direction of the Committee on Social Aspects of Atomic Energy. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1947. Pp. 132. \$2.00.

Commonwealth: A Study of the Role of Government in the American Economy: Massachusetts, 1774-1861 by Oscar and Mary F. Handlin. Prepared under the direction of the Committee on Economic History. New York: New York University Press, 1947. Pp. 379. \$3.50.

The Ethnogeographic Board by Wendell C. Bennett. *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*, Vol. 107,

No. 1. April 14, 1947. Pp. 143. Limited free distribution from the Washington office of the SSRC, 726 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Practices in Collection and Maintenance of Information on Highly Trained and Specialized Personnel of the United States by Lowell H. Hattery. A report to the Committee on Specialized Personnel of the joint Conference Board of Associated Research Councils. Washington: National Research Council, in press. Pp. c. 150. Photo-offset. Limited free distribution from the Office of Scientific Personnel of the NRC, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington 25, D.C.

Tentative Directory of University Social Science Research Organizations prepared by the Committee on Organization for Research in the Social Sciences. Washington: Social Science Research Council, March 1947. Pp. 23. Mimeographed. Limited free distribution.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REPORTS

Federalism and Intergovernmental Relations: A Budget of Suggestions for Research by William Anderson. Chicago: Public Administration Service, 1946. Pp. 202. \$2.00. Published for the Council's former Committees on Government and Public Administration.

The Federal Field Service: An Analysis with Suggestions for Research by Earl Latham, with the assistance of William D. Carey, Arthur Svenson, Milton Mandell and Wallace Sayre. Chicago: Public Administration Service, 1947. Pp. 78. \$1.50. Published for the former Committees on Government and Public Administration.

Case Reports in Public Administration, Nos. 101-120. Chicago: Public Administration Service, 1947. Separate loose-leaf pamphlets. \$1.60 per set. Published for the former Committee on Public Administration.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

230 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Incorporated in the State of Illinois, December 27, 1924, for the purpose of advancing research in the social sciences

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